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Divers of the Lords lately impeached, are in the custody of the Usher of the Black-Rod, *viz.* the Earle of *Suffolke*, Lord *Willoughby*, and Lord *Maynard*. Mr. *Glyn* is now gone to the Tower, but none are denyed to come to speak with him.

The prisoners before-mentioned in the Generals letter were ordered to be brought to the House.

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FINIS.

THE ARMY Brought to the BARRE,

Legally Examined, Arraigned, Convicted and Adjudged.

THAT

They are not the Self-denying Army, nor the Restorers of our Laws, Liberties, and Priviledges, but obstructors to the happinesse of the King and People.

James 3. 13, 14.

Who is a wise man, and endued with knowledge amongst you? let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meeknesse of wisdome.

But if yee have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth.

Printed in the yeare, 1647.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE ARMY Brought to the Bar.

IT hath been for theſe ſix years ſpace and more, the complaints of divers of the inhabitants of this Kingdom, concerning the ſlaviſh ſervitude they endured under the King and his Cavaliers; and there be others who complain of the ſervile bondage they groaned under by the Parliament and their Committees, but now 'tis juſtly to be feared, that there is a yoke of ſervitude far worſe then the two former, preparing to be put upon the necks of all Engliſhmen, by an over-ruling Independent Army, who have aſſumed ſo much boldneſſe and audacity (having the power in their own hands) to controule the Parliament, City, and whole Kingdome, meerely to drive on their own intereſts and deſignes.

And our ſervitude is like to be very miſerable, if three things be conſidered.

1 The condition and nature of the ſervitude: 'Tis a martiall ſervitude, the worſt of all: what will not the ſword in the hands of ſuch an ignorant multitude doe? our eſtates, lives, fortunes, liberties, and Religion, will proſtrate themſelves at the glittering of a naked ſword, all ſhall be within the reach of a ſwords point, to be diſpoſed of according to their pleaſures and commands.

2 The qualifications wherewith the perſons are endowed who muſt rule us: Namely the Armies Agitators, men of tranſ-

cending knowledge and judgement, especially one of them, of whom (by one that knows him) I am credibly informed, can neither write nor reade. If we were to be governed by men sound in judgement, and experienced in the Laws of the Land, we might expect a milder servitude, but from them wee must expect according to education, for as their breeding is, so is their disposition, we cannot expect a gentle usage from men of rude education, but if these and such as they be men rightly qualified to give rules and Laws to a Parliament and Kingdom, then I leave it all indifferent men to judge, then this proverb shall be verified, *Sus Minervam docet:* Ideots shall teach the learned, and men scarce fit to be subject, shall become our Rulers: But yet let the Agitators and the rest of the Counsellors, remember this, that *Malum concilium consultori pessimum.*

3 The third thing which will cause our servitude to be very miserable if it happens, (which I pray God I may never live to see) will be the strangenesse and unwontednesse of it: Wee were before happily governed by our King (*Charles* our dread Lord and sacred Sovereign, (whose dayes God prolong,) but now we shall be miserably governed by many Tyrants, who would fain be Rulers and Magistrates, yet can scarce tell how to be men. We were before governed and ruled by Monarchy, we shal now be governed by Democracy, how wil our English necks be accustomed to such unwonted and uneasie yoaks, surely we must needs kick and winch, which if we doe, let them set fast (being good-horse-men because Souldiers) lest they be cast out of the saddle to the ground.

Quest. But some may say (and I doe verily believe many meerly upon that ground cleave to them) that they have been the only Instruments under God, of our preservation and safety, and therefore their proceedings now may be warrantable.

Answ. 'Tis true, they have done very nobly (through God) in what they undertook, yet one good act committed cannot be a veil to hide all other offences: shall a villain be pardoned for murther, because hee hath done some worthy deeds before, God forbid? shall a man for some brave exploit before performed

formed be ſo far exempted as to eſcape puniſhment, if hee be guilty of a crime, No: the more Noble and brave their former proceedings were; makes their preſent undertakings ſeem more horrible, for *Nullum vitij ſpecies vehementiùs acceſſit, quàm quæ ab initio habuit dulcedinem:* No Wine becomes more ſowre then that which was at firſt the ſweeteſt: ſo they, ſo long as they obeyed, and honoured the Commands of the Parliament, they were moſt notably victorious and ſucceſsfull in all their enterprizes, and none did better, but now having revolted, and become like ſweet wine turn'd to vineger, & doing things, neither warrantable by Law nor Reaſon, in this none did worſe.

Queſt. But again, ſome may ſay, there is no feare of any oppreſſion, or ſervitude, when as all their Declarations, Proclamations; and Letters do ſignifie that they entend, nay, proteſt they will endeavour to preſerve the prerogative and honour of the King, to uphold the priviledge of Parliament, to mayntain the Liberty of the Subject, to eſtabliſh a true and ſound Religion, and to ſettle a firme and laſting peace in this Kingdome, and therefore before all theſe be eſtabliſhed, 'tis not neceſſary they ſhould disband.

Anſw. 'Tis true, it cannot be denied, that all their Declarations, Remonſtrances do ſignifie, they do really intend, or at leaſt pretend all theſe, and firſt they will endeavour to preſerve the honour and prerogative of the King, and to ſettle him in peace and happineſſe in this throne, which they will very hardly do, for the very tenents, and principles of an Independant run croſſe, and quite blank againſt King and Monarchy. Now if ſuch as go quite contrary to me, may be ſaid to go along with mee, and if hee be accounted my advancer, who endeavours to pull me down, then will I believe that an Independant will preſerve a King, but againe, if example may ſtrengthen beliefe in this particular, then this of Major *Scot* by name, (an Independant by Religion, a Villain by his actions) is moſt remarkable, who (if fame hath not forgot to tell truth) being asked by Colonel *Brown*, whether he were come to kiſſe his Majeſties hand, made anſwer, Hee had rather follow him to the Gallows; *O monſtrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum:*

Now

Now, if this mans opinion being an Independant may go for the reſt, (man did I call him, more fit to be termed a Deviſſ) I ſay if the reſt agree with him in opinion, being of one and the ſame Religion, then 'tis plainly ſeen which way their hearts, and reſolutions tend, although their Declarations (to delude the World) ſeem and pretend to go quite contrary; this is that Sect, who being employed as a Factor by the Clothiers of *Barfould* in *Suffolke*, runs away at one time with the value of 1500 pounds worth of cloth (as I am credibly informed.) I omit to recount many more (as that daring affront offered by Cornet *Joyce)* in removing his Majeſty from *Holdenby*, contrary to the pleaſure of both Houſes, and his own royall aſſent. I omit that of *Crumwel*, who (when his Majeſty refuſed to ſigne a paper given him, by him) anſwered his Majeſty, that he had as good he had: yet in paſſing by theſe, and many more his Royall Majeſty hath ſhewed an incredible patience, yet though the Lion ſleeps, he is not dead, but keeps a Catalogue of all in his ſacred breſt, and will repay all with much uſe upon the backs of ſome, although hee be now their priſoner, if ſuch as theſe preſerve the Prerogative of the King, then ſay men goe upon their heads, when they goe upon their feet, and you may as well,-------

2 Their Declarations profeſſe to uphold the priviledges of the Parliament, but I beſeech you tell me who are leſſe upholders, nay, who are greater diſſolvers of the Parliament, and confounders of the priviledges thereof, then themſelves? which is manifeſtly evident by ſeverall particulars. Firſt, What was the impeaching the eleven Members upon a meere bare pretence of ſome great thing laid to their charge, when nothing could be proved againſt them, No, 'twas meerly their policy (under a pretence of frivolous ſlanders and reproaches) to draw them out of the Houſe, and to rob them of their birthright given them by their Countrey) whereby (by their abſence) their own party might be the more prevalent to carry on their own deſignes, and upon this bare pretence they muſt be forthwith ſuſpended the Houſe, although by the ſaid houſe they were fully cleered, yet for modeſty ſake (a thing very commendable in them) they upon

their

their own desire (and to satisfie the humour of the Army) absented themselves from setting in the House, and yet for all this some of them are threatned, some sought for, and some scandalous hue and cries sent after in a reproachfull way, some taken, and others searched, as Sir *William Waller*, who had leave (with the rest) and passes from the Speaker, to goe beyond sea, or any other place whether they please. Now I would fain know by what authority they doe these things, they could not have their authority from the Parliament (they having the Speakers passe to goe at their pleasure,) 'Tis well known they had their authority from themselves, and the root and ground of all this malice, and calumny, and envy against them, is because they were not friends to their proceedings as they desired, and yet their charge is not yet brought in (because they pretend first to settle the more important affairs of the Kingdome, which if it be not brought in before the Kingdom is setled by them, the eleven Members shall never need to be afraid of their tryall, and again, was it not an incroaching upon the priviledges of Parliament, to set them a certain day, nay, a prefixt houre of the day, by which time they should send them an answer to their demands (though unreasonable) or else they would do so and so, march with their Army towards *London*, What was the result of the Agitators of the Army, when they voted all them to be suspended the House, and to sit there no more, or to sit at their perill: who sate in Parl. when the Speaker & the rest fled to them? was not this a great diminution to the priviledges of Parl. but pray why are those that set then thus censured, because they did not (contrary to their consciences) desert the house, and their trust, and come to them, I pray assure mee you that know the Laws of this Land (of which I confesse my self to be wholy ignorant) who have been the faithfullest Patriots, those that sat, or those that deserted the house, I know you will say those that sat, and mayntained their trust against all opposition whatsoever; however if it be their fortune (I cannot say ill fortune) to be driven frō the house (though contrary to their priviledges) by the power of the Army, yet they will have many companions, and *fœlice est miseris socios habuisse doloris*, yet if it so come to

passe,

paſſe, yet confident I am, that the time will come againe, when they ſhall ſet to do their Countrey ſervice, and ſhall enjoy (in ſpight of ſuch an over-ruling Army) all their former Priviledges and Honour, and ſhall at laſt be accounted the beſt lovers of Peace, and their Countrey.

I admire what bloud ran then in our Nobles veins, when they ſo deſerted the Parliament, was all the Royall bloud which was wont to run in our Engliſh Nobles veins then loſt, by my conſent, if they commit the like act again, they ſhall forfeit both their honour and dignity, if ſuch as theſe (I mean not the Lords) be the upholders of Parliaments, they are like to have good houſholders, and if ſuch acts as theſe be upholding, the Priviledges of Parliament, I ſay no more but, *ô tempora! ô mores!*

3 Their Declarations (I confeſſe) demonſtrate how that they will endeavour to maynt ain the *Liberty of the Subject*, which is a thing they as little intend as the former, elſe what meanes their oppreſſing the Countries by their daily needleſſe Quarters (though it be not denyed, they carry themſelves very orderly where they come, 'tis true and 'tis policy ſo to do, for thereby they make their actions more plauſible, and their ruling longer-liv'd then it would of it ſelf be, for if they ſhould carry themſelves any way unbeſeeming, all would vie with one hand and arme to ſubdue them; the fetching home of the King, and ſetling him in his Throne (which I know they never intended) they declare to the world to increaſe their number (many following the King as a Loadſtone) and to colour and varniſh their unjuſt and unheard of proceedings, they are Politicians and will prove the better Stateſmen: and they have already a little learned to diſſemble, becauſe they would verifie that ancient Proverb: *Neſcit imperare, quineſcit diſſimulare*, witneſſe elſe *Cromwel* (who being a member of the Honourable houſe of Commons) (which place by his fore-mentioned unheard of authority, hath long ſince unjuſtly forfeited) I ſay *Cromwel* in the houſe declared that if the houſes would but ſend the very ſhadow of their Commands to them for to lay down their Armes, they would readily obey, and lay them down at the Houſe of Commons

doore,

doore, and now they have verified this saying upon the Houses command for their disbanding, sent to *Bury*, and severall commands sent them since. Let the world judge &c. And againe, if they maintain the Liberty of the Subject, what do they meane when they force the House (contrary to the dictates of their owne consciences) to recall and revoke their Votes, passed in a free, and full house; and all this because it doth not please the pallat of the Iweete tooth'd Army, (as I may justly tearm it) these be them that in all their Propositions, and Remonstrances, speak for a free Parliament, and yet none so much doth force the Parliament as themselves. But we may see light through the least crevice. I would fain know what confidence, and trust, the subjects of *England* can repose upon any Vote the Houses passes concerning them, when as their votes are beat back again (as I may say,) by the sword into their own mouthes, or if they come forth, they are not obeyed by a lawlesse, and over-ruling multitude: what fruits, and enjoyements, can the subject have of this Parliament, when as their votes are made voyd, and nulled (though contrary to humane reason, and their own priviledges) yet by the threatning power of an Independent Army. And by this their actions, they not only hinder the free course of the Parliament, but they cause the people to loath Parliaments as long as this generation lasteth, and if the Parliament shall vote what they desire out of feare, or condiscend what they propound out of love; what English man will ever again honour a Parliament? Furthermore, I desire to know what security, and hopes these subjects can have who are lenders of the Publique Faith, for their mony so lent, when as their greatest securities, the Excise, and Bishops lands, and many other lies under the command of the sword of a revolting Army.

I wonder what liberty the Citizens can expect, when Sir *Thomas* is the Merchants Cash-keeper, and the Tradsmens shopkeeper. (pray God he gives a good accompt) He commands all, the Tower key is the pick-lock key, whereby hee may enter every mans house at his pleasure.

I wonder what priviledge the Apprentices will reap by their freedomes, when as every rag, rag, shagd souldier will be free of any trade in the City, by the Armies Copy-hold. Is the Liberty of the subject, and the freedome of the City like thus to bee maintained? Judge all reasonable men, to reason it is impossible, that that which is deliberately enacted by the Parliament can be of force, when it is repealed again by violence.

Their Declarations, &c. Presents to the view of the world another false

false glasse, which is, that they will to their utmost endeavours procure to settle a firme, and lasting Peace in this Kingdome. I beleive they they will use their utmost endeavours, and doe (but what to doe?) to procure all into their own clutches, not to settle Peace and Vnity; which if they do, let their military preparations speak, their daily listings of men, there fetching Armes and Ammunition from the Tower of London, the taking of *Tilbury* Blockhouses in *Essex*, and their possessing themselves of many strong Holds in this Kingdome, the placing Colonell *Lilburne* Governour of *Newcastle*, and yet for all that, the City, nor Kingdome must not raise a man for their own defence, for fear of involving this Kingdome in a second war.

What means such acts as these? bee such preparations for warre as these, settlers of a happy Peace in *England*? O reason speak the truth! Fooles do you determine? Can he which comes thrusting with a naked sword at my breast, be tearmed the saver of my life? Reason saies no, and the same reason tels me, that their present proceedings truly considered, shall not (neither ever can) settle Peace in the land. But if they intend to settle Peace, for what purpose do they surround and incompasse *London*, (Londoners looke about you) and their having the commands of some Forts thereof, is it to confirme Peace? beleive it, they that strive to settle Peace by the sword, distract it; however if all these be the Mother of Peace, I feare the child will be stillborn, or if it see the light, it will not live long, but will dye before the mother rises up, or to speak plaine, before the Armies layes down. But if it prove contrary to expectation, and reason) that these their actions produce Peace, 'tis a way newly found out, which our statesmen never knew: but they are Politians, and Policy is but a circumstantiall dissembling, pretending one thing, intending another; 'tis like to prove such a Policy; I feare their hearts doe turne tounges, to give their tongues the lye in this particular.

5. Lastly, their Declarations professe that *they will be establishers of true Religion in its purity*. If they be the guardions and establishers of our Religion, *Actum est de nostra Religione*, you may shake hands with true Religion; if they settle true Religion, it will bee the cleane contrary way, and under pretence of allowance to tender consciences, which they desire) all Schismes, Sects, and dangerous Opinions will (rush in; that gap is so wide that many other Opinions destructive to the Common-wealth will rush in unavoydably. Though *I* confesse in things meerly indifferent, and no wayes prejudiciall to the Common-wealth, a respect is necessary to bee had to tender Consciences, but in

things

things of great concernment (the word of God not ſincerely conſtrued) is to beare more ſway then a tender Conſcience, for if a religion or any thing elſe ſeiſes a mans genius, he wil flye to the Altar of a tender Conſcience, though he hath not a tender Conſcience, or rather none at all, I ſay he will make Conſcience the ſhelter, and refuge for his villanies, but in any thing which the word of God diſtinctly commands, and reaſon, and experience, and examples confirmes, in my opinion wee muſt not controle, nor diſobey it, under pretence, or coulor of a tender Conſcience. I pray God ſuch ranging ſouldiers (uſed hereunto) doe not open this gap to let in all manner of fower footed beaſts, and two legged Monſters as themſelves to graze in the flouriſhing field of our true Religion. But if ſuch actors, and acts ſuch these be the preſervers of the Prerogative of the King, the upholders of the priviledges of Parliament, the maintainers of the liberty of the ſubject, the ſetlers of a laſting Peace, the Eſtabliſhers of true Religon, I ſhall deſire to uſe but one clauſe of the Letany before it bids adieu to us, and gives it *Ultimum vale* to the world. which is, from ſuch *Preſervers, Upholders, Maintainers, Setlers, and Eſtabliſhers, good Lord deliver us.*

But rule they will, for in reference to ſome Petitions preſented to them, they ſay, this, and this is the ſenſe of the Army, whereby they make their ſenſe the ſupreame law of the Land.

And the unreaſonableneſſe of their proceedings is ſeene in two things.

1. In this, the tumult of the Apprentices on the 26. of *July*, forcing the Parliament to unvote, what they had formerly voted, and diſturbing and affronting the members of both Houſes (which truly I do no allow) muſt be by them tearmed a breach of the Parliaments Priviledges, and the contrivers and abbettors thereof muſt bee proceeded againſt according to law, and juſtice, and themſelves (though guilty of the ſame crime) are ſcot free, and eſcape unpuniſhed, and eleape unpuniſhed, not becauſe they have not merited any, but becauſe the ſword ſayes nay, they ſhall not ſuffer.

1 Now take a review of both their acts, the Apprentices came ('tis true) in their perſons, and compelled the Members of Parliament to revoake what had been before voted upon the deſire of the Army. But *Vollitur cauſa deſinet effectus*, there is never no effect without a cauſe; if the Army had not firſt (by their unjuſt deſires) compelled the Parliament by their Votes to alter the old Militia, the Apprentices had never came in ſuch a tumultuous manner to force them (in the ſame kind) to revoake that which before upon the Armies unheard of demands had

 beene

been passed; so that if the Army had not first piped, and led the way, the Apprentices would never have danced after them, for they scarce knew the way to *Westminster*. So that the Army was the only cause of that mutiny.

2. The Army they ('tis confessed) came not in their own persons, but they sent their power, and command (as their subordinate deputy) to them, and forced them to revoke, and call in their Declaration wherein they were proclaimed Traytors (yet they will be traytors upon record) or if they did not, they would do so, and so, thus, and thus, and march with their whole Army up to London, as if they would compell them by their presence.

Now the state of the cause stands thus, whether a deputy sent from a Ruler, or an Embassador sent from a Prince, be not as effectuall, and of as much force as the Prince, or Ruler in person, if so, then the Army are as deep in that crime (nay deeper) then the Apprentices, seeing they can command as much by their deputyes, as others can do by appearing in person; however it stands with reason, that what is not allowable in the one, cannot be expedient in the other, and yet the Army is not proceeded against, but *Quod defertur, non offertur.*

Quest. But some may say that of the Apprentices was the more unwarrantable in regard they forced the Speaker, and some of the other Members to flye from the House. 'Tis true, the substance doth worke more upon mans nature then the shadow, yet being the shadow is the Image of the substance, and the Deputy represents the Image of his Lord and Master, the Army is as equall guilty of the said crime as the other, yet neither are warrantable neither by Law, nor reason, nor can ever such clashings strike good fire to the Common-wealth: but how can the Speaker warrant that his absence, you say he was forced and affrighted, and was not they that stayed behind forced and affrighted as well as he and the rest, if so, how then comes it to passe that they deserted not the House as well as the other, yet for their faithfullnesse in cleaving close to their truth, they must be subject to the Votes of a company of illeterate Agitators, and a Councell of War, and to desert the House according to their pleasure: if this be just, and to uphold, nay if it be not to break the free priviledges of a Parliament, let themselves be their own judges. Againe doth it become the Speaker and the rest, being placed as Magistrates in such authority, to desert the House upon a pretence of feare, and leave the kingdome in the lowest ebbe, and in the greatest storme, like a ship in a tempest, ready to sink, no, 'twas not feare, I believe it was a thing called a guilty conscience which made them flye.

2. There

3. There unreasonable proceedings are manifest in the manner of the Impeaching the 11 honourable Members, they did not (as those which censure aright alwayes do) examin two things before they censure: first whether the parties censured have done good or ill: secondly whether they themselves could have done better. But they never have these considerations, but being turned by the wheele of their own interests, never regard how mens good names are as whiteballs, which will infinitely get foyle by tossing: but their censures against these 11 worthy Impeached Members, are like the butts of Rams-hornes against the walls of *Iericho*, they lay levell all their worthy deeds at once. But for all this, the saying of a worthy writer may be fitly applyed here, *Immutatis, mutandis, ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema*, it may be verified of them *&c.*

Now a word to *London* & *London*, *Sera sapiunt Phryges*, the *Phrygians* were wise too late; and so were you, 'tis too late (they being in) to keep Sir *Thomas* and his followers out, 'tis too late (when the horse is stollen) to shut the stable doore; yet I dare say, and I verily believe, had the City but shewne there teeth at them, they durst not have approached; and I believe there were steeled swords in the City, which would have pierced *Cromwells* skin, in spight of his Iron sides, and there were sturdy Mastives in the City, which would have baited that Bull into the *Isle* of *Ely*, from whence he came, and truly it would be a greater honour to him to turne Brewer againe in that Island, and for Colonell *Pride* to assume his profession of a Brewers Clarke againe in *London*, then in being such evill instruments of the Common-wealth in the places they are for, *Praestat inopem esse, quàm Impium.*

I would speake one word (if without offence) to the revolted Citizens within the City, and there revolting Neighbours, *Southwark* and I would aske them one question, what was there intention in letting Dormant to let the Army thus subdue the City? I wonder what mercy either would have found, if the Army had come in in fury? they would all have been in the same shocke of calamity, and misery, friends, and foes are both a like in the eyes of such a multitude, what honour have you atchieved by selling and betraying the City (as *Iudas* did our Saviour?) and although you have not *Iudas* his first wages, money, yet you may have his last wages, and reward, (hanging) and truly it were a thing fit in my opinion, that all those that were in this crime of revolting, should have Revolter written in all there fore-heads, to there utter Infamy to all ages, and posterity.

Queſt. *But ſome ſay, 'tis better it is thus ended, and that they ſtood it not out againſt the Army, a great deale of precious bloud is ſaved thereby?*

Anſw. To that I anſwer, ſome bloud (I confeſſe) muſt have beene ſpilt, however, 'twere better a little were loſt, then all your Liberties loſt, Come Citizens, *Libertas dici inaſtim abilis*, you applyed a certaine remedy to a ſuſpected diſeaſe, you feared ſhedding of ſome bloud, which was but ſuſpected, and did not feare the loſing of your Liberties, which is certaine; if the City had ſtood out in a generall defence, much bloud could not have been ſpent, for

Plus virtus unita valet, vis nihill vinci
Si mens nulli fides nulli ſit, nulli manus.

And if the City had but done ſo, Terme time, that Army would not have hurt it, but they might have enjoyed their ancient freedoms, and Liberties, which now they muſt bid adieu unto.

A word to Sir *Thomas* and the Army under his command, Gen'lemen Souldiers, and Agitators; you ſhall ſcarce be warme in your honour by theſe proceedings; Theeves of honour ſeldome find joy, in there purchaſes, (ſtability never) you ſeeke honour (like *Abſolon*) by indirect meanes, but you may (like him) be pulled down with a vengeance, you aſpire to preferment by wrong meanes, being like them that aſcend a paire of ſtaires on horſe-back, it is tenne to one but your beaſts will caſt you before you reach the top of preferment; Though *Ceſar* had not his equall, nor *Pompey* his ſuperiour, yet *Fairefax* may meete with both, and although yet no rubs croſſe him in his undertakings, but all things ſmile upon him with an auſpicious reverence, yet before hee attaines the Throne, many lets muſt encounter him. There is a King, who when (like the Sun) hee ſhall ariſe againe in our Horiſon, will by his glorious beames chaſe away theſe numerous flies: I ſay there is a King, a Cavalier, a Byſhop, a Presbyterian, a Round-head, and a true Engliſhman, all Antipodes to Independants; therefore *Fairefax* hold thy hand, the beginning of thy Reigne ſhall not come in our Almanacks this yeare; Agitators leave plotting, and counſelling, it is better to deſiſt betimes, then to be forced to it *nolens, volens*, A ſword of Gold will command an Engliſhman, more than a ſword of Steele; *Fairefax* take warning, beware, and look behind to what hath beene done, you ſigne all that is preſented to you from your Agitators, and your Councell of Warre; your hand is upon record for all, your back muſt beare all, it will ſinke you if you be not ſtrong back'd; you muſt anſwer and appeare for all, when *Cromwell* and the reſt of your Councellours

cellours will pull there necks out of the collar, though as guilty as you they will set you in the Front of the battle to beare the brunt, when they themselves will fall back to the Reare and be secure, ô beware, bewise, *Præstat sero, quam nunquam.*

A word to all true noble Englishmen, be patient you who have bin grinded by the King, you that have been oppressed by the Parliament, and now been slaves to this over-ruling revolting Army, or oppressed by any subordinate power, derived from any of these three waits, and be patient all you that have lost your goods and estates; *Flebile principium melior fortuna sequata est*, There will come a time when all shall enjoy there own, when King *Charles* is setled agai in his throwne and injoyes his own, which shall be my daily prayers, and that this kingdome may flourish againe with all the freedomes, liberties and happinesse it formerly enjoyed, *which God of his infinite mercy grant, Amen.*

Now Souldiers (Gentlemen Souldiers) I would tearme you if your proceedings were answerable; if you wynch, 'tis to be feared you are galled, and if I have any way incensed you, you must not stirre; you are bound to the peace, your hands are tyde behinde you in two regards. First, you goe under the notion of Saints, and Saints are not envious nor vindictive, you allow Liberty of Conscience to doe and speake, therefore you cannot exempt me, and in this regard, though I thought not to have revealed my name; yet becaufe you shall see I do not feare, my name is,

Andrew, All Truth.

Courteous Reader;

IF in any thing in the foregoing Discourse thou hast reaped any profit, I shall think my selfe fully satisfied for my paines: there is nothing in it, but what is as cleare as the Sun. And as my Conscience commanded me, so have I obeyed and publisht it, though contrary to my desire. If any thing therein displease thee, thy pardon I humbly crave, and rest

Thine

FINIS.